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②情報記録円盤及びその文字記録方式

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1. 発明の名称

情報配録円盤及びその文字配録方式

2. 特許請求の範囲

3. 発明の単細な説明

本発明は情報記録円盤及びその文字記録方式に係り、感光盤の表面に文字等を観光により記録し、文字品位が高く、短時間のうちに高精度に記録し得る情報記録円盤及びその文字記録方式を提供することを目的とする。

ビデオデイス p 良いは デジョルオーデイオ デイス p 代は一般に、 その情報信号記録即分とレーベ

本発明は上記欠点を除去したものであり、以下 図面と共にその一実施例について説明する。

第一句は本発明になる情報配母円盤の文字記録 方式の一类版例を説明するためのブロック系統図を示す。同図中、1は感光剤益布済ガラス超域盤 (以下、感光盤という)で、回転装置2によって 定地回転される。レーザ発生器4からのレーサビームは光変調器5によつて進光レベルを制加され

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た後級光レンズもにて無光され、感光盤1の製版に限射されてこれを感光する。10はキャラクタリエネレータで、制御コンピュータシステム(以下、MPUという)11からの制即信号により、配録に必要な文字や配号等を例えばフ行×5列のマトリクス状に細分化されたデータがとり出される解成とされている。

いま、第2回に示す如く、感光然1における物報信号記録部分1aとレーベル部分1bとの間の領域1cに「A」なる文字を配録する勘合について説明する。キーボード12を操作すると、MPU11から文字「A」に対応した制御信号がキャラクタジエネレータ10より例えば8ピットの並列データがとり出される。

一方、回転向期パルス発生器17からは感光維1の1回転毎に第3回以に示す回転同期パルス a 1 1 a 2 1 … が発生され、分周器18においてパルス a の数がカゥントされ、行アドレス発生器19からは底光錐1の1回転部に行過択アドレス信号

生弱 8 からの信号によつて光変調され、集光レンズ 6 を介して感光祭 1 の表面に服封される。これにより、感光盤 1 の表面の 1 行目(1 回転目)に対応した位置はレーザビームにより感光され、第2 図、第4 図に示す如く、領域 m₁n₁, m₁n₅ が記録される。

文字「A」の1行目の配録が終了すると、分間器14からのベルスはをカウントする分間数15から信号がとり出されてキャラクタ更新ベルス発生器16にて第3回回に示す更新ベルス D とされ、MPU11の制御文字内容が更新される。これには説明と時)の1行目が上記「A」の場合と同様にして記録される。

このようにして感光は1の領域1cに記録される文字の1行目が最初の1回気目で記録されると、砂送設置5により感光は1はビームスポットに対して第1回中右側に移送される一方、風転同期パルス&。かと9出され、行フドレス発生数19から2行目

44周958-100235(2) がとり出されてキャクタタジエネレータ10K供 柏される。行フドレス発生器19からの例えば1. 行目(1回転目)の行選択アドレス信号により、 中サラクタジェネドータ10から文字1行目のド ツトデータ(並列日ピット)がとり出される。又 一方、クロックジェキレーメーるからの第3版(c) に示すのロツクパルスには分間勢14にて分崩さ れて周辺のに示す信号でとされ、分陽器 15及び 並ノ直列変換シフトレジスタ(以下、シフトレジ スタという)9に供給される。キャラクタジェネ レーま10からとり出された1行目のデーまはシ フトレジスタ9にて庭列に変換され、第4図に示 す如く『A』なる文字をm·7 行×π 5列のマトリク ス状に触分化された 1 行目における領域 エロ゙ロ゙゙゙。 Ding K 対応した信号 eii . 816 (第3 図図)が とり出される。

信号発生器 B からは例えば高周波信号をシットレジスタタからの信号。1.1.0.15 にてゲートされてパースト 状とされた信号がとり出され、レーヤ発生器 4 からの信号は光変調器 5 において信号発

(2回転目)の行選択アドレス信号がとり出されてキャックメジェネレータ10から文字「AJの2行目のドットパターンがとり出される。上配の場合と同様にして、シフトレジスタ9からは第4図に示す領域m2n1。m2n5に対応した併号 e21・e25 (第3図四)がとり出され、磁光銀1の2行目の位置に対して内周個)に領域m2n1。m2n5 が記録される。

以下同様にして、1回転毎に行選択アドレス信号によりキャラクタジェネレータ10の行アドレスデータが更新され、5回転目において関始 m_3n_1 、 m_3n_2 、 m_3n_4 、 m_3n_5 に対応した信号 o_{31} ~ a_{35} (舞5図四)、4回転目において領域 m_4n_1 , m_4n_5 に対応した信号 o_{41} , o_{45} (同図で)、5回転目において領域 m_5n_1 , m_6n_5 に対応した信号 o_{51} . o_{58} (同図の)、6回転目において領域 n_4n_2 , m_4n_4 に対応した信号 o_{42} , o_{44} (同図四)、7回転目において領域 m_7n_5 に対応した信号 o_{75} (同図の)がとり出される。これにより、最終的に17

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回販で第2回、第4回に示す文字「A」が記録される。文字の大きさは例えば2~3m角温度である。

配母動作中、回転同期パルス発生館17からの回転同期パルスαはクロックジェキレータ13に供給されてクロックパルスで、行避択アドレス信号、MPU11からの間関信号との同期がとられ、感光盤1に記録される文字が行毎にずれないように正確に配録されるように構成されている。

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せしめ、この変別された光ビームにより、定速回 板する磁光盤の表面を回板ピッチに同期して同心 円状又は螺旋状に髯光して文字等を記録したため、 現像及び金銭レブリカを経た後に手書きや刻印容 によるスタンピングによつて文字等を記録したも のに比して文字品位が高く、又、短時間で高精度 のものが得られ、又、レーザ光線を2系統用無寸 れば情報信号の配録と同時に文字記録し得、情報 借号の配録と文字記録とを別々の工程で行なうよ りも短時間で作成し得、又、情報信号の記録と文 字記録とを別々に行なえば1つのレーサ光源で資 み、更に、情報信号の記録と同じ工程で文字記録 できるのでそのディスクの内容を容易に超敏でき、 又更に、金属レブリカを得た後に記録する従来の ものに比して取扱いが簡単であり、又更に、幽絵 が付着したり、損傷することがなく、高品労の円 盤を得ることができる姿の特長を有する。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1回は本発明になる情報記録円盤の文字記録 方式の一実施例を説明するためのフロック系統図、 時間町58-100235(3) トレジスタタからの信号にてFM交換してとり出す回路にて存成してもよく、この場合は、光安開設5の成光レベルが信号発生器8の出力にて耐ぬされ、文字を感光盤1~漁談の整を以て記録し得る。

又、1回転毎に感光度1を移送する代りに、レーザビームの位置を感光盤1の内周方向に移送するようにしてもよい。

又、行 m, ~ m, の全てに対応してレーザ発生器及び 光型跳器を失く取け、 失々の 光変跳器を行い ツトデータにて制御するように構成すれば、 文字の 7 行分を全て 1 回転で感光でき、 1 回転毎に行を記録するものに比して短時間で記録し得る。

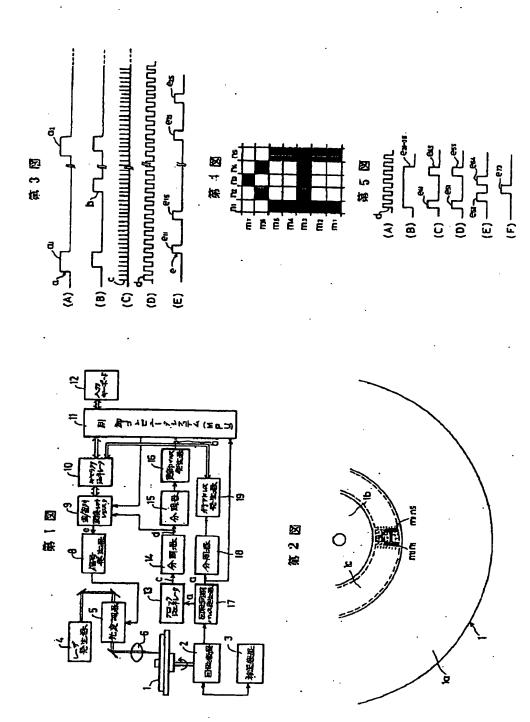
上述の切く、本発明になる情報記録円盤は、感光盤の製団に文字、記号等を望光により記録の記録に立てから、金属レブリカを経た姿に手書をや初印等によるスタンピングによつて文字、記号等をおり、又、その文字記録方式は、文字、記号等をマトリクス化したデータにより光ビームを変異

第2 図は本発明になる情報記録円盤の一実施例の要部の概略解説図、第3 図以一図は本発明方式の動作説明用信号被形図、第4 図は記録する文字をマトリクス化した図、第5 図以一例は本発明方式の動作説明用信号被形図である。

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1. Title of the Invention

Information recording disc and a character recording method for the same

2. Claim

- (1) An information recording disc characterized by that, on the surface of a photosensitive disc, characters, symbols, etc. are recorded by exposure.
- (2) A character recording method for an information recording disc characterized by that a light beam is modulated by the data obtained by matrixing characters, symbols, etc. to be recorded, and exposing

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an information recording disc and a character recording method for the disc, and has an object of providing an information recording disc and a character recording method for the disc that can achieve high character quality and is capable of recording in a short period of time.

Generally speaking, in videodiscs or digital audio discs, between the information signal recording region and the label region, the disc number, characters, symbols, etc. are recorded. And a person handling the disc can identify the content recorded in the disc by visually recognizing the number, symbols, etc. Conventionally, such numbers, symbols, etc. were recorded by

manual writing or stamping with an engrave mark after a metal replica has been obtained by developing a glass master disc in which information signals are recorded. The process has suffered from drawbacks such as poor character quality, difficulty in seeing the disc content over a number of operational steps, need of extremely careful handling, dust adhesion, vulnerability to damages, and the necessity of a prolonged period for recording, etc.

The present invention has eliminated the above-cited drawbacks, and will be described below with reference to one practical example together with the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram for explaining one practical example of the character recording method for an information recording disc according to the present invention. In the figure, 1 is a glass master disc on which a photosensitive material has been coated (referred to as 'a photosensitive disc' hereinafter), and the master disc is rotated at a constant speed by a rotating unit 2. After the exposure level of a laser beam emitted from a laser generator 4 is controlled by means of a optical modulator 5, the beam is irradiated on the surface of the photosensitive disc 1 whereby the disc is photo-sensitized. 10 is a character generator, which is configured to take out data of characters, symbols, etc. needed for recording in the subdivided form of, for example, a 7 lines x 5 rows matrix by the control signals from a controlling computer system (hereinafter referred to as

MPU) .

Now, the case is described where character 'A' is recorded in the region lying between the information signal recording region 1a and the label region 1b in the photosensitive disc 1. When a keyboard 12 is operated, the control signal corresponding to character 'A' is fed from MPU 11 to the character generator 10, from which, for example, 8 bits parallel data are taken out.

On the other hand, from a rotation synchronizing pulse generator 17, rotation synchronizing pulses a_1 , a_2 , - - - are generated as shown in Fig. 3(A) for each rotation of the photosensitive disc 1. At the frequency divider 18, the number of pulses a is counted, while from the line address generator 19 a line selection address signal is taken out for each rotation of the photosensitive disc 1 to be fed to the character generator 10. By the line section address signal, for example, for the first line (the first rotation) from the line address generator 19, dot data (parallel 8 bits) for the first character line is taken out from the character generator 10. Further, separately, the clock pulse c shown in Fig. 3(c) from the clock generator 13 is divided by the frequency divider 14 to form a signal d shown in Fig. 3(d), and fed to the frequency divider 15 and the parallel/series conversion shift register 9 (referred to as shift register hereinafter). The data for the first line taken out from the character generator 10 are converted to serial form

by the shift register 9, and signals e_{11} and e_{15} (Fig. 3(E)) corresponding to regions m_1n_1 and m_1n_5 in the first line obtained by subdividing character 'A' into a matrix of m 7 lines x n 5 rows.

From the signal generator 8, signals that have been made burst-formed, for example, by gating high-frequency signals with signals e_{11} and e_{15} from the shift register 9 are taken out. The beam from the laser generator 4 is light-modulated at the light modulator 5 by the signal from the signal generator 8, and irradiated onto the surface of the photosensitive disc 1 via the condenser lens 6. With such a mechanism, the positions corresponding to the first line (first rotation) of the surface of the photosensitive disc 1 are exposed to the laser beam whereby regions m_1n_1 and m_1n_5 are recorded as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

When the recording of the first line of character 'A' finishes, a signal is taken out from the frequency divider 15 that counts the pulse d from the divider 14, and converted to a resetting pulse b as shown in Fig. 3(B) by means of a character resetting pulse generator 16 to refresh the control character content in MPU 11. Thus, the first line of the character to be recorded at the side of 'A' (In this example, further explanation is omitted.) is recorded in the same manner.

Once the first line of the character to be recording in the region 1c of the photosensitive disc 1 is recorded during the first rotation in such a manner, the photosensitive disc 1 is transported to the right side in Fig. 1 relative to the beam spot by the transport unit 3 and simultaneously rotation synchronizing pulse a₂ fro the second rotation is taken out from the rotation synchronizing pulse generator 17. The line selection address signal for the second line (second rotation) is taken out from the line address generator 19 whereby the dot pattern for the second line of character 'A' is taken out from the character generator 10. Just as in the aforementioned case, signals e₂₁ and e₂₅ corresponding to regions m₂n₁ and m₂n₅ shown in Fig. 4 are taken out from the shift register 9, and regions m₂n₁ and m₂n₅ are recorded at the positions corresponding to the second line (second rotation) of the photosensitive disc 1 (i.e., at the inner side relative to the position of the first line).

Then, in a similar manner, the line address data of the character generator 10 are refreshed by the line selection address signal for each rotation, and, at the third rotation, signals e_{31} to e_{35} corresponding to the regions m_3n_1 , m_3n_2 , m_3n_3 , m_3n_4 , and m_3n_5 (Fig. 5(B)), at the fourth rotation, signals e_{41} and e_{45} corresponding to regions m_4n_1 and m_4n_5 (Fig. 5(C)), at the fifth rotation, signals e_{51} and e_{55} corresponding to regions m_5n_1 and m_5n_5 (Fig. 5(D)), at the sixth rotation, signals e_{62} and e_{64} corresponding to regions m_6n_2 and m_6n_4 (Fig. 5(E)), and at the seventh rotation, signal e_{75} corresponding to region m_7n_3 (Fig. 5(F)) are taken out, respectively. As a result, after seven rotations, character 'A' as shown in Figs. 2 and 4 is recorded.

The size of the character is, for example, roughly of 2 to 3 mm square.

During the recording operation, the system is constructed so that the rotation synchronizing pulse a from the rotation synchronizing pulse generator 17 is fed to the clock generator 13 to synchronize with the clock pulse c, line selection address signal and the control signal from MPU 11 to achieve accurate recording of characters to be recorded in the photosensitive disc 1 without any deviation between the lines.

Meanwhile, for the control of character size, for example, with respect to the height direction, the dividing ratio of the divider 18 is made variable and the system is controlled so that the same data for, for example, the line selection address signal of the line address generator 19 are taken out over two lines from the character generator 10, and, at the same time, with respect to the horizontal direction, the switching timing for the row data can be regulated by making the dividing ratio of the divider 14 variable to make the frequency of taking out the data of the shift register 9 variable. In addition, by changing the dividing ratio of the divider 15 to make the frequency of the output pulse b of the reset pulse generator 16, the interval between each character can be controlled.

Further, the signal generator 8 may be composed of a circuit that takes out video signal after FM modulation by the signal from the shift register 9, whereby the exposure level of the

light modulator 5 is controlled by the output of the signal generator 8 and characters can be recorded in the photosensitive disc 1 in the form of density difference.

Moreover, instead of transporting the photosensitive disc 1 for each rotation, the position of the laser beam may be shifted to the direction of the inner periphery of the photosensitive disc 1.

Still further, when a constitution is adopted in which a laser generator and an optical modulator are arranged corresponding to each of the lines m_1 to m_7 and each modulator is controlled by the line dot data, 7 lines of a character can be exposed during one rotation, thus the recording time becoming shorter than that required for one line recording per rotation.

As has been set forth hereinabove, since the information recording disc in accordance with the present invention has characters, symbols, etc. on the surface of the disc recorded by exposure, the character quality is high and accurate compared with those having characters, symbols, etc. recorded by manual writing or stamping with an engraved mark aftermetal replication. Moreover, the character recording method of the present invention, which modulates a light beam by the matrixed data for characters, symbols, etc., and records characters, etc. by exposing the surface of a photosensitive disc under rotation at a constant speed with this modulated light beam concentrically or spirally in synchronism with rotational pitch, exhibits higher character

quality and highly accurate characters in a shorter period compared with those recorded by manual writing or stamping with an engraved mark after development and metal replication. Moreover, if two laser light sources are prepared, recording of information signal can be performed simultaneously with character recording, whereby a product can be produced in a period shorter than that required for the recording of information signal and character recording conducted in separate procedures. In addition, if the recording of information signal is conducted independently of character recording, not only a single laser light source suffices, but also the recognition of the disc content is easy since character can be recorded in the same procedure as for information signal recording. Still further, disc handling is simple, and moreover dust adhesion and damages are difficult to occur compared with that in the conventional process wherein character recording is conducted after metal replication. In this way, the present method has many advantages for obtaining a high quality disc as has been described heretofore.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram for explaining one example of the letter recording method for an information recording disc according to the present invention, Fig. 2 is a schematic bird-eye view of the main part of one example an information recording disc according to the present invention, Fig. 3 (A) to (E) show signal wave forms for describing the operations of the method of the present invention, Fig. 4 is a diagram for matrixing the letter to be recorded, and Fig. 5 (A) to (F) show signal wave forms for describing the operations of the method of the present invention.

- 1: Glass master disc coated with a photosensitive material
- 1c: Letter recording region
- 2: Turntable driving unit
- 3: Turntable shifting unit
- 4: Laser generator
- 5: Optical modulator
- 6: Condenser lens
- 8: Signal generator
- 9: Parallel/serial conversion shift register
- 10: Character generator
- 11: Controlling computer system
- 12: Input keyboard
- 13: Clock generator
- 14, 15 and 18: Divider
- 16: Resetting pulse generator
- 17: Rotation synchronizing pulse generator
- 19: Line address generator

Patent applicant: Victor Corp. of Japan

Name of the agent: Attorney Tadahiko Ito

Fig. 1

01: Rotation apparatus

02: Shifting apparatus

03: Laser generator

04: Light modulator

05: Signal generator

06: Parallel/serial conversion shift register

07: Character generator

08: Controlling computer system (MPU)

09: Input keyboard

10: Clock generator

11: Frequency divider

12: Frequency divider

13: Resetting pulse generator

14: Rotation synchronizing pulse generator

15: Line address generator

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5